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10/082,682	02/25/2002	Richard D. Weinstein	C40199/124275	3032

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Robert G. Lancaster, Esq.  
BRYAN CAVE LLP  
One Metropolitan Square, Suite 3600  
211 North Broadway  
St. Louis, MO 63102

EXAMINER

PARSONS, CHARLES E

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2613

DATE MAILED: 11/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/082,682

Applicant(s)

WEINSTEIN, RICHARD D.

Examiner

Charles E Parsons

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loyd, in view of Honda and Steinberg.

Claims 1, 8: A method of providing remote wireless video surveillance of a location comprising the steps of:

using a miniature analog video camera to generate analog electrical signals representative of an image of the location; (See Loyd figure 5 item 510.)

converting the analog signals to digital electrical signals and packetizing the digital electrical signals into an IP format; (See Honda figure 7 item 100 and 702, and column 11 line 61, the Ethernet standard requires packetizing the data in an IP format.)

transmitting the video data in IP format over a twisted wire pair using a first ethernet transceiver; (See Honda figure 7 item 702 and 703 as well as column 11 line 61 ethernet wire is a twisted pair wire)

receiving the video data in IP format over the twisted wire pair using a second ethernet transceiver; (See figure 13 items 1301 and 1302 as well as Loyd figure 5 item 512)

wirelessly transmitting a microwave signal containing the IP format data to a base unit; (See Loyd figure 5 item 512 as well as column 5 lines 42-44.

at the base unit, receiving the IP format data microwave signal from the remote unit; (See Loyd Figure 5 item 520 as well as Steinberg figure 5 item 42)

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sending the IP format data over a computer network to a user terminal; (See Steinberg figure 5 item 141)

converting the IP format data to digital video signals using a video player; See Honda figure 13 item 1000 and

displaying the digital video signals on a monitor at the user terminal. (See Honda figure 13 item 1303 as well as Loyd figure 5 item 522)

At the time the invention was made the use of various communication methods was well known in the art and widely used. While none of the cited references discloses the entire invention as claimed. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Loyd's invention in the following manner. In column 11 lines 1-15 Loyd teaches that the camera could be physically separated from the rest of the electronics. To do this he teaches that a connection would be necessary. Honda teaches the use of an Ethernet connection in figure 7, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to place Honda's item 100 and 702 between Loyd's camera and image transmitter in figure 5 in order to accomplish the connection. Loyd then transmits the wireless signal using a microwave transmitter as cited above. On the receiving end Loyd teaches the use of a wireless receiver item 520 figure 5 as does Stienberg in figure 5. However, while Loyd does not explicitly teach sending the signal over a network he does make mention of the fact that a matrix of surveillance systems could be viewed from a central location thus implying the use of a network and motivating one of ordinary skill in the art to use one See column 10 lines 48-50. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to transmit the video over a network as Steinberg does in item 141 figure 5. Then since the video is still packetized and coded it must be decoded and opened for viewing on the monitor, thus it would have been obvious to use Hondas item 1000 to do so)

Claim 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the IP format comprises TCPIP. (TCP IP is a standard Protocol that has been in use long before the current invention was made. Furthermore

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anytime data is transmitted via the internet the TCP IP protocol is used. Therefore it would have been obvious to use said standard in order to effectively communicate across the network) Official notice served

Claim 3. The method of claim 1 wherein the microwave transmission has a frequency between 5.0 and 6.0 Ghz. (While Loyd discloses a frequency lower than that claimed, he does mention that any frequency could be used See column 5 lines 42-50. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the claimed range in order to transmit more data in a shorter period of time.)

Claim 4, 10. The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of inputting pan, tilt, and zoom control instructions at the base unit to control the operation of the camera. (See column 5 the table lists all of the control functions.

Claim 5. The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of using additional cameras at the location and selecting between video data generated by the cameras. (See Loyd column 10 lines 48-50 as well as Steinberg figure 13.)

Claim 6. The method of claim 5 wherein the selecting between video data is made by inputs to the base unit. (See Steinberg figure 13 item 226)

Claim 7. The method of claim 1 wherein the computer network is the Internet. (Use of the internet was well known in the art at the time the invention was made and is an obvious variation which would allow many people to access the system.)

Claim 9. The system of claim 8 further comprising means for storing video data at the remote unit. (See Loyd figure 5 item 528)


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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles E Parsons whose telephone number is 703-305-3862. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 7AM to 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on 703-305-4856. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CEP

  
CHRIS KELLEY  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600